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The Local Angle:

REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service—or have a direct news inquiry—you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Assistant Regional Directors for Information and the states in their regions:

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Week of October 14, 1974

TWO BLACKS NAMED TO NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MANPOWER POLICY

WASHINGTON -- Two blacks have been appointed by President Ford to be members of the National Commission for Manpower Policy. They are:

-- Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, of Rydal, Pennsylvania, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia, founder and chairman of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC).

-- John W. Porter, of East Lansing, Mich.; superintendent of public instruction for the state of Michigan.

The purpose of the commission is to identify the manpower goals and needs of the nation. It will also assess the extent to which employment and training, vocational education, institutional training, vocational rehabilitation, economic opportunity, and other programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and related laws represent a consistent, integrated and coordinated approach to meeting such needs and achieving such goals.

The commission, established by CETA (1973), reports annually to the President and to the Congress its findings and recommendations.

Total membership of the commission is 17. In addition to 11 members appointed by the President, ex-officio members include the Secretaries of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), Defense, Commerce, Agriculture and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

# # #

$1.9 MILLION CONTRACT FOR JOB CORPS CENTER OPERATION; 95 PERCENT BLACK ENROLLMENT

ATLANTA -- The Atlanta Regional Residential Manpower Center, which has a 95 percent black enrollment, will continue operating for another year.

Robert M. Burns, regional director of the U.S. Department of Labor here, said Thiokol Chemical Corp., was awarded a $1,965,477 renewal contract for a year's operation of the Job Corps center for women.

The contract includes a one-year option to renew. Thiokol has operated the center since its opening in January 1970.

Enrollees are recruited from the 8-state region of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee by state employment service offices and Women in Community Service (WICS).

Currently operating at capacity, the center is providing some 350 women, 16-21 years old, with intensive remedial education, job training and social skills; 250 live at the center and 100 are day students.

Comprehensive vocational training is given for such jobs as secretary licensed practical nurse, medical office assistant, dental assistant, medical laboratory assistant, child development assistant, and master cosmetologist.

Skill training, ranging from one to two years, is provided at the center and at area technical schools and junior colleges.

The facility has child care, an experimental program, for some 50 children who live on the premises with their solo or single parents.

Job Corps graduates are aided in finding jobs by state employment service offices, the Thiokol placement service and other organizations. Some 1,355 enrollees have been placed in jobs, according to Erskine Hawkins, center director.

# # #

12,400 NEW OIC ENROLLEES DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1974 FISCAL YEAR

WASHINGTON -- There were 12,400 new enrollees in manpower programs conducted by Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC) during the first nine months of the 1974 fiscal year, the U.S. Department of Labor reports.

According to a recent issue of Manpower magazine, 73 percent of the 12,400 new OIC enrollees were black. Of the remaining participants, nearly 10 percent were Hispanic.

Women outnumbered men two to one among new OIC enrollees.

More than half were between 22 and 44 years of age.

More than 25 percent were on welfare at the time they entered the program.

About half of the new OIC enrollees had completed high school; more than 40 percent had nine to 11 years education.

The placement rate for those leaving OIC training was 42 percent.

The study points out that high female enrollment probably reduces placement rate, as family obligations make it more difficult for women to move into the labor force.

OIC, founded by the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan in Philadelphia in 1964 as a black self-help project, now encompasses some 60 centers throughout the Nation.

Initially established to serve a specific minority population, OIC has been extended and modified and now serves many different elements of the disadvantaged community.

Manpower magazine is the official monthly journal of the Labor Department's Manpower Magazine. It is available on subscription at $15.30 a year, single copies $1.30, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

# # #

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- SEPTEMBER 1974

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for black workers rose to 9.8 percent in September, compared with the previous month's rate of 9.2 percent, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

Widespread increases in unemployment raised the total unemployment rate to 5.8 percent in September, compared with 5.4 percent in August.

Since last October, when the overall unemployment rate had receded to a 3-1/2 year low, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 1.2 million.

Total employment as measured by the monthly sample survey of households, increased in September, with the rise over the past year--1.4 million--only half as large as that recorded over the preceding year.

Nonfarm payroll employment as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments was virtually unchanged in September at 77.1 million.

The number of payroll jobs has risen by 1.2 million over the past year and has shown little change since May.

The number of persons unemployed rose by 440,000 in September to a total of 5.3 million, seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment rose somewhat for men aged 25-54, but the largest increases took place among women 25 and over and teenagers, particularly among 18-19 year-old males. Declining college attendance among young men, coupled with the slower growth in jobs, contributed to rising youth unemployment.

(MORE)

The overall unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in September, up 1.2 percentage points from October 1973. Over this time span, each of the three major age-sex groups were substantially affected: the jobless rate for adult males rose from 3.0 to 3.9 percent, that of adult females from 4.4 to 5.7 percent, and the teenage rate from 14.0 to 16.7 percent.

More than half of the September rise in unemployment occurred among workers who had lost their last job. The number of job losers rose by 250,000 over the month to 2.2 million. The number of jobless workers who had reentered the labor force or who were seeking their first job also increased over the month.

Among the other major labor force groups, the jobless rate for full-time workers rose from 4.8 percent in August to 5.3 percent in September, and the rate for household heads moved up from 3.1 to 3.4 percent.

The unemployment rate for married men was 2.8 percent in September, compared with 2.6 percent in August.

For white workers, the jobless rate rose from 4.8 to 5.3 percent as a result of increases among adult women and teenagers.

The jobless rate for workers covered by State unemployment insurance programs, at 3.4 percent in September, remained at about the same level that that has prevailed since early in the year but was up from 2.6 percent last October.

Increases in joblessness were registered among both white-collar and blue-collar workers, whose rates rose to 3.5 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Among the major industry groups, there were sizeable jobless hikes among workers in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade.

At 12.4 percent, the unemployment rate of construction workers was at its highest point in 4 years.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans 20-34 years old, at 5.2 percent in September, was about unchanged over the month and was

not significantly different from the jobless rate of their nonveteran counterparts (5.7 percent). The most recently discharged veterans (those 20 to 24 years old), however, continued to experience higher unemployment than young nonveterans. Their jobless rate was 12.4 percent, compared with 8.0 percent for 20-24 year-old nonveterans. On the other hand, the unemployment rates for older veteran groups were either about the same or below those of nonveterans of the same ages.

As often happens at the time of a sharp increase in unemployment, the average duration of unemployment edged down in September. It moved from 10.0 to 9.6 weeks, as the bulk of the increase in joblessness was accounted for by workers unemployed for less than 15 weeks.

The civilian labor force usually declines substantially in September. This year, the actual decline was much less than expected on the basis of past experience, and the labor force increased sharply on a seasonally adjusted basis, rising by almost 800,000 to a level of 91.9 million.

Teenagers accounted for 700,000 of the advance, a development which may stem in part from reduced college attendance and the consequent greater labor market participation of youth who otherwise would have been full-time students.

Since September 1973, the civilian labor force has expanded by 2.4 million. This growth was paced by adult women, who accounted for 1.2 million of the year-to-year gain, with adult males and teenagers making up 860,000 and 400,000, respectively.

Total employment rose by 350,000 from August to September, as an unusually large increase in the number of employed teenagers more than

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offset a decline among adult women. Since September a year ago, the employment total was up by only 1.4 million, exactly half the year-to year gain registered over the previous year.

The number of nonagricultural workers employed part time for economic reasons--that is, those persons who want full-time jobs but are forced to work shorter hours due to such factors as slack work, material shortages, or the inability to find full-time work-rose by 310,000 in September to 2.8 million. This was the highest level in this measure of "partial unemployment" since the first half of 1961.

Nonagricultural payroll employment, at 77.1 million in September, has remained substantially unchanged since May seasonally adjusted.

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.2 hour in September to a seasonally adjusted level of 36.8 hours. Despite this movement, however, weekly hours have been essentially stable since March.

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, in September. Since September 1973, hourly earnings have advanced 8.3 percent.

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the efforts of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 162.1 (1967=100) in September, 0.9 percent higher than in August. The Index was 8.8 percent above September a year ago. During the 12-month period ending in August, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power declined 2.1 percent.

* * *

BRENNAN ALLOCATES $350 MILLION
FOR 73,000 PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan has announced the allocation of $350 million to states and localities with substantial unemployment making it possible for them to create some 73,000 public service jobs.

This completes the funding requested by President Ford at a White House meeting September 11 with national labor leaders. Within 48 hours of that meeting, Secretary Brennan had allocated $65 million. The current action brings the total to $415 million, creating a total of 85,000 jobs.

Distribution of the $350 million has begun and hiring can start immediately, Brennan said.

The $350 million is authorized by Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) at the Administration's Fiscal 1975 appropriation request level. The aim of Title II is to give the unemployed transitional public service employment in areas of substantial unemployment.

The funds include:

-- $280 million (80 percent) for state and local governments with areas having substantial -- 6.5 percent or higher -- unemployment three straight months. The amounts were determined by the number of unemployed living in each area compared to the number of unemployed living in all such areas of substantial unemployment.

-- $70 million (20 percent) at the Secretary's discretion also for states and localities most severely affected by unemployment and having 6.5 percent or higher unemployment. The amounts were determined by the number of unemployed above the 6.5 percent level compared with the number of unemployed above the 6.5 percent level in all such areas in the Nation.

Title II jobs are to be filled by persons living in an area of substantial unemployment who have been unemployed 30 days. Veterans, welfare recipients, and former manpower trainees are among the groups that will be given special consderation in hiring. Employees hired under Title II must receive the same pay and fringe benefits as regular employees in similar jobs.

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These public service jobs can be in any public agency, such as schools, hospitals, librarires or public works, recreation, police, and fire departments. No more than one-third of the Title II employees can be hired in a bona fide professional capacity except for classroom teachers.

# # #

Week of October 14, 1974

BRENNAN CALLS FOR UNITY TO BRING ABOUT
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS

MILWAUKEE -- The federal government intends to pursue the goal of equal employment opportunity for the Nation's workers "in whatever way will work--whether through affirmative action, court action, persuasion or voluntary compliance."

That was the message of Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan to the annual Governor's Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity in Milwaukee.

Regional Director Alexander P. White of the Labor Department's Regional Office in Chicago, delivered the speech on behalf of the Secretary.

"We can take heart, for we see more blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans and others employed productively in better jobs at all levels, in all sectors of our economy", Brennan said in his remarks.

He expressed "personal interest" in the employment gains of minority group workers in the building trades and noted that in 1973 blacks entered registered apprenticeship programs at a rate more than double that of five years ago.

Brennan added that opportunities for minority journeymen in construction jobs are being opened up through more than 60 voluntary minority-hiring plans across the country.

He pointed out that while progress to guarantee equal privileges and access in the job market had been made, "we must assure that minorities, women, older workers and the handicapped and all others who need it get adequate opportunity to be trained and educated and to qualify for useful, good-paying careers.

"And we must also do more to encourage workers to take advantage of the training, jobs and advancement opportunities which exist," Brennan said in his remarks.

Brennan called on labor to expand apprenticeship programs, noting that he had recently reactivated the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship to strengthen and increase apprenticeships for minorities and women.

Management can help through on-the-job training and academic training programs for employees who need more skills or education to advance to higher-paying, more responsible work, he said.

Brennan noted that the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) brings job training programs closer to the workers and employers and urged all persons with an interest in equal employment opportunity to get involved with officials designing these training and employment programs.

"Times and attitudes across this land are changing", he said. "People no longer take sides and debate the why of equal opportunity.

"Instead, we are banding together and pooling our resources to find ways this goal can best be achieved," he said in his remarks.

Brennan called on all Americans to support President Ford as he leads this Nation into a full-scale battle against inflation. He recalled the President's comment that if we take care of inflation--and get our economy back to health--most other domestic problems can be solved.

The results will be lower unemployment, more job opportunities and wider opportunities to minority group members and others who do not now have jobs, Brennan declared.

* * *

LABOR DEPARTMENT SETS FINAL JOB HEALTH RULE ON VINYL CHLORIDE

CHICAGO -- Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender has announced final job health rules that will establish a three-phase program for reducing worker exposure to vinyl chloride, a cancer-causing chemical widely used in the manufacture of plastics.

Stender, head of the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), said the rule, effective Oct. 4, will ultimately lower exposure to the chemical "to levels that will protect worker health by cutting significantly the amount of vinyl chloride they are exposed to."

In its three-phase progression between Oct. 4 this year and Jan. 1, 1976, the new standard will reduce the 50 parts per million (ppm) in air exposure to vinyl chloride now permitted to as low as one ppm averaged over any eight-hour period and five ppm averaged over any period no longer than 15 minutes.

Vinyl chloride, a gaseous chemical, has been shown to induce cancer of the liver (angiosarcoma) in workers in the United States and other countries.

Its effects first became widely known last January when the B. F. Goodrich Company reported deaths of several of its employees exposed to the chemical. Exhaustive investigation and lengthy public hearings followed.

OSHA first held an emergency fact-finding hearing in February, then conducted a survey of vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride plants in the South. Meanwhile, more deaths and illnesses were reported.

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An emergency temporary rule substantially lowering the exposure levels from 500 ppm in air to 50 ppm was issued April 5.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the emergency standard would have expired Oct. 5.

Stender told a news conference in Chicago, where he was attending the National Safety Congress, that the permanent standard will continue in effect at the 50 ppm level at the outset.

"We will continue at that level until Dec. 31," Stender said, "to give employers a reasonable time to accomplish changes in their plants that will permit them to reduce exposures or provide employee protective equipment."

He said that on Jan. 1, 1975, employers must reduce levels to one ppm averaged over any eight-hour period, and five ppm averaged over any period no longer than 15 minutes.

Reduction of exposures to at or below these levels will be made through feasible engineering and work practice controls. Where these measures will not reduce levels enough, the rules will permit reductions to the lowest practicable level with employee respiratory protection provided to meet the one ppm and five ppm exposure limits, Stender said.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1976 -- the third phase -- wearing of respirators will be mandatory for workers exposed to levels greater than the one ppm and five ppm allowable limits. Until that date, wearing of respirators is discretionary for exposures no greater than 25 ppm.

Plans for reducing exposure to the permissible levels must be available on request of OSHA.

Before giving details of the new rules, Stender praised the "splendid cooperation" of the medical and scientific community, labor and industry representatives, and officials of other government agencies who "provided the Labor Department with a comprehensive record on which to base its final ruling."

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Vinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and PVC-product manufacturing processes often release vinyl chloride into workplace atomospheres. The new rules will protect workers' health against exposures to significant amounts of vinyl chloride during these processes, Stender said.

The new rules will apply to the manufacture, reaction, packaging, repackaging, transportation, storage, handling or use of vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride. They will not apply to the handling or use of products made of polyvinyl chloride.

# # #

Week of October 14, 1974

LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL URGES
EXPANDED CIVIL RIGHTS IN WORKPLACE

KANSAS CITY -- "We must continue to press for vigorous enforcement of the laws we administer to ensure that all Americans are permitted to work up to their individual and collective potentials," Solicitor of Labor William J. Kilberg said in an address here.

Kilberg spoke at a symposium marking the 10th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He said the Labor Department seeks to protect the civil rights of all workers.

Workers may be members of a minority group, women, handicapped, veterans, older Americans, children, or not in any "special" category, Kilberg said, but they all possess certain rights embodied in statutes which the Labor Department enforces.

Kilberg added:

"It is a civil right to have the opportunity to compete for a job; to earn the minimum wage; to be entitled to the benefits of a pension plan to which you have contributed; to work in a factory or office free from safety or health hazards; to receive compensation for an occupational disease or injury; to belong to a union whose elections are conducted fairly; to be considered and then hired for a new job even if you are over 40, or to be free to complain if your employer is polluting the environment."

Kilberg called the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) "a powerful and valued ally in the battle for job equality."

He reminded the audience that the Labor Department, EEOC and other federal agencies have been involved in enforcement efforts such as the industry-wide steel agreement of last year with a $31 million back pay award.

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Kilberg also cited an equal employment settlement for nonmanagement employees of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., with an agreement to award back pay totalling $45 million during the first year of the agreement's implementation.

He added that a recent memorandum of understanding between the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) and EEOC provides for exchange of information and guarantees cooperation to enhance joint efforts.

During the past decade, Kilberg said, the Labor Department Solicitor's Office has filed more than 700 cases under the Equal Pay Act, with return of over $100 million as back pay.

The past decade he said, has been used to lay a solid foundation for future elimination of less obvious, less-intentional forms of pay discrimination.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act and Executive Order 11246 have served as important statutory weapons in the struggle to secure equality in job opportunities for those denied them because of race, religion or sex, Kilberg said.

He added that all these individuals or groups belong to a vastly larger group, the American work force.

# # #

Week of October 14, 1974

FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS ORDERED
TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAWS

PHILADELPHIA -- In separate civil actions filed by the U.S. Department of Labor, six farm labor contractors have been ordered by federal district courts to stop exploiting farm workers and to comply with federal laws.

The farm labor contractors were ordered to comply with child labor, minimum wage and other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and to meet requirements of the Farm Labor Contractors Registration Act.

They were also ordered to comply with Interstate Commerce Commission safety regulations for vehicles used to transport migrant farm workers.

Defendants in civil actions filed in Federal District Court in Philadelphia included: Edward Williams of Holtwood, Pa., a farm labor contractor in Lancaster County, and Noah Johnson, a farm labor contractor on a Berks County farm.

In the Federal District Court in Harrisburg, defendants included Cornell Hamilton a farm labor contractor on a St. Thomas, Franklin County, farm, and his nephew, Leroy Hamilton.

In Baltimore, complaints were filed aganist contractors Albert Houston and Lorenzo Garcia, who served farms in Caroline County, Maryland.

The suits stemmed from investigations carried out by compliance specialists in field office of the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration (ESA), the agency responsible for enforcement of these federal laws.

# # #

Week of October 14, 1974

MODEL PROGRAM FOR OLDER EX-OFFENDERS
BEING DEVELOPED WITH LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDS

WASHINGTON -- A model manpower program to help older offenders stay out of jail once released was announced by Assistant Secretary of Labor William H. Kolberg.

BLK, Inc., of Washington, D.C., will develop the model project under a $350,000 contract from the Labor Department's Manpower Administration.

The project will be conducted in Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona. About 200 offenders aged 30 or older will be selected by the Arizona Department of Corrections for participation in the program.

The project is one of a series being developed for use as models by prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act in providing manpower and related services to offenders and ex-offenders.

"Though older offenders have more difficulty than younger ones in reentering the social and work worlds, the former, with appropriate assistance, seem to have a lower rate of recidivism," Kolberg said, "and that's why we're interested in developing a model."

Two prime objectives of the program are to gather data on the needs of older offenders and to determine how various services affect their rate of recidivism.

The contract will provide intensive pre-and-post release counseling, vocational training, financial assistance, job development and placement.

To help with social readjustment, facilities for leisure activities will be provided, as well as counseling about community recreational activities and adult education programs.

There will be close coordination between the BLK project and other agencies in Phoenix and Tucson such as the Veterans Administration, vocational training center, welfare department and police department.

# # #

Week of October 14, 1974

WOMEN'S JOB RIGHTS SUBJECT
OF LABOR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

WASHINGTON -- A guide to help women know their employment rights under federal legislation has been issued by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration.

The publication, "A Working Woman's Guide to Her Job Rights," highlights laws and executive orders which affect women when seeking jobs, while on the job and on retirement.

A section on "Getting the Job" covers services provided through the federal-state employment service system, apprenticeship as an avenue into the job market, and laws which protect against sex and age discrimination.

Another section, "On the Job," deals with pay and promotion opportunities, wage garnishment, maternity leave, tax deduction for child care and household help, safety and health protection, compensation for injuries, unemployment insurance and union membership.

Social Security benefits and private pension plans are discussed under "When You Retire."

The 38-page publication also lists the names and addresses of federal agencies which provide further information or assistance and of state labor offices and human rights commissions.

Single copies are available free from the Women's Bureau, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Copies are for sale at 60 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

# # #

NEW LAW INSURES BENEFITS IN
PRIVATE PLANS
(Last of a three-part series)

Week of October 14, 1974

WASHINGTON - The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation will insure the pensions of approximately 23 million of the 30 million workers who participate in pension plans covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Generally, pension plans which provide defined benefits and which are covered by the Act are required to obtain the insurance offered by PBGC which is established within the U. S. Department of Labor. Generally speaking, pension plans which terminated before July 1, 1974 are not affected by the law. Moreover, the law does not require employers to establish a plan, or to increase benefit levels in existing plans.

These plans account for some 100,000 of the 350,000 employee retirement plans covered by the Act. Profit-sharing, stock bonus, money purchase and other types of defined contribution plans do not qualify for the insurance provided by PBGC.

PBGC is authorized to borrow funds from the Treasury but the Corporation is expected to be wholly self-financing from premiums paid by covered plans. The initial premium rate will be $1 per participant per plan year for single-employer plans and $0.50 for multi-employer plans.

Generally, for plans which have been in effect for 5 years when they terminate the Corporation will provide benefits up to a maximum of $750 per month, or the average monthly income of the participant for the five years during which his

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income from the employer maintaining the plan was at its greatest, whichever is less, payable at age 65. For plans in effect less than 5 years upon termination, insurance coverage is to be phased in at a rate of 20 percent per year of the maximum limit.

Since PBGC may be financially liable when a plan terminates, it must be notified in advance by a plan administrator of his intention to terminate. The Corporation then must determine if plan assets are sufficient to pay insured benefits. In cases where assets are sufficient, after verification by PBGC, the plan administrator will be allowed to liquidate the plan and distribute the assets in accordance with priorities established by law. In cases where assets are insufficient to pay insured benefits, the Corporation may ask a U. S. District Court for an order appointing a trustee to administer the plan. The Corporation may also seek appointment of a trustee for a plan which appears to be financially unsound, even though the plan administrator has not given notice of an intention to terminate. After a trustee has been appointed, a plan may be liquidated and its assets distributed to participants, or it may be continued in existence under the administration of the trustee.

Finally, in order to alert PBGC as soon as possible to potential losses, the law requires administrators of all plans covered by insurance to report events which might indicate financial instability, such as loss of tax qualification, benefit cuts, sharp drops in the number of participants, etc. Should these events warrant, the Corporation may take appropriate action.

(Notice of intention to terminate a plan after enactment must be sent to PBGC, P.O. Box 7119, Washington, D. C. 20044, at least 10 days before the proposed termination date.)

#######

Dear Consumer

HELP with { Inflation / Car Repairs / Nutrition / Credit / Clothing Costs

By Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President and Director
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

In writing for this newspaper, I usually try to tell readers what other Federal Government agencies are doing to help consumers.

This time, however, I want to tell you about something I'm doing—I'm doing a radio show.

So excuse me for using this space to "plug" my radio show, but I do want to tell you a little about it.

The show is called HELP. It's not a long show. Just four minutes of information for consumers.

Sometimes I use those short four minutes to talk about car repairs. Other shows are about nutrition, credit, toy safety and clothing costs. But there is a central theme that I use in almost every show: "What you can do about beating inflation." In fact, some of my shows talk about nothing else but inflation.

I don't do all the talking. Guests join me in the studio to give you expert advice. Some of my guests are Sylvia Porter, the syndicated columnist; Jane Quinn, a syndicated consumer columnist; and Dr. Jean Mayer, a syndicated nutrition columnist.

I've asked radio stations all over the country to broadcast my show. If you'd like to hear me—in addition to reading my column in this newspaper—tune in. If you don't find me on the dial, call your local station and ask what time of day it is using my radio show. Remember, the show is called HELP.

Week of October 14, 1974

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Two of every three workers are now in jobs that provide people with services, such as those in education, health care, transportation and government, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Economists in the Bureau of Labor Statistics forecast a growth in service industries resulting in more white collar than blue collar jobs in the years ahead.

* * *

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook says the number of professional and technical jobs will grow at the fastest rate through the mid-1980's due to more research in the natural and social sciences.

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The U.S. Department of Labor forsees no immediate end in the rising demand for programmers, engineers, systems analysts, and other professionals who develop and use computer resources.

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According to the U.S. Labor Department, the teaching field will continue to be overcrowded with jobseekers if recent patterns of college enrollments continue.

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